Jefferson City Health, Environment, and Community Profile

Health

Indicator	Year	Jefferson City	MO
Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)			
Average Age-Adjusted rate of hospitalizations, per 10,000 population	1999-2010	14.99	24.69
Asthma			
Age-Adjusted rate of emergency room visits, per 10,000 population	1999-2010	42.45	54.50
Age-Adjusted rate of hospitalizations, per 10,000 population	1999-2010	13.39	13.63
Birth Defects			
Rate of selected birth defects, per 10,000 live births	2001-2007	84.53	117.16
Rate of Trisomy 21 (Down's Syndrome), per 10,000 live births	2001-2007	16.40	15.58
Childhood Blood Lead			
All Children Tested Age 0 - 72 months			
Percent of children tested for blood lead levels (BLLs)	2012	14.16%	21.42%
Percent of children with blood lead levels (BLLs) between 0 and <10 µg/dL	2012	14.11%	21.22%
Percent of children with blood lead levels (BLLs) between 10 and <15 µg/dL	2012	0.04%	0.10%
Percent of children with blood lead levels (BLLs) between 15 and <20 µg/dL	2012	0.02%	0.03%
Percent of children with blood lead levels (BLLs) between 20 and <25 µg/dL	2012	0.00%	0.01%
Percent of children with blood lead levels (BLLs) between 25 and <45 µg/dL	2012	0.00%	0.01%
Percent of children with blood lead levels (BLLs) between 45 and <70 µg/dL	2012	0.00%	0.00%
Percent of children with blood lead levels (BLLs) greater than 70 µg/dL	2012	0.00%	0.00%
Percent of children with unconfirmed elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs)	2012	0.00%	0.04%
Childhood Blood Lead Testing by Birth Cohort (children age 0 - 36 months)			
Percent of children tested for blood lead levels (BLLs)	2009-2011	55.62%	45.33%
Percent of birth cohort with blood lead levels (BLLs) between 0 and <10 µg/dL	2009-2011	55.27%	44.38%

Childhood Blood Lead Testing by Birth Cohort (children age 0 - 36 months) (continued)			
Indicator	***Year***	***Jefferson City***	***MO***
Percent of birth cohort with blood lead levels (BLLs) between 10 and <15 µg/dL	2009-2011	0.12%	0.32%
Percent of birth cohort with blood lead levels (BLLs) between 15 and <20 µg/dL	2009-2011	0.24%	0.16%
Percent of birth cohort with blood lead levels (BLLs) between 20 and <25 µg/dL	2009-2011	0.00%	0.12%
Percent of birth cohort with blood lead levels (BLLs) between 25 and <45 µg/dL	2009-2011	0.00%	0.08%
Percent of birth cohort with blood lead levels (BLLs) between 45 and <70 µg/dL	2009-2011	0.00%	0.00%
Percent of birth cohort with blood lead levels (BLLs) greater than 70 µg/dL	2009-2011	0.00%	0.00%
Percent of birth cohort with unconfirmed elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs)	2009-2011	0.00%	0.26%
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
Age-Adjusted rate of emergency room visits, per 100,000 population	1999-2010	4.95	8.50
Age-Adjusted rate of hospitalizations, per 100,000 population	1999-2010	0.51	1.19
Heat			
Indicator	***Year***	***Jefferson City***	***MO***
Age-Adjusted rate of emergency room visits, per 100,000 population	1999-2010	28.32	28.93
Age-Adjusted rate of hospitalizations, per 100,000 population	1999-2010	1.86	4.08

Environment

Water			
Indicator	***Year***	***Jefferson City***	***MCL***
Maximum Arsenic water test results (in µg/L) Mean Arsenic water test results (in µg/L)	2012	1.03 0.26	10
Maximum Atrazine water test results (in µg/L) Mean Atrazine water test results (in µg/L)	2012	0.82 0.23	3
Maximum DEHP water test results (in µg/L) Mean DEHP water test results (in µg/L)	2012	(ND) (ND)	6
Maximum HAA5 water test results (in µg/L) Mean HAA5 water test results (in µg/L)	2012	41.20 19.13	60
Maximum Nitrate water test results (mg/L) Mean Nitrate water test results (mg/L)	2012	1.69 1.24	10
Maximum PCE water test results (in µg/L) Mean PCE water test results (in µg/L)	2012	(ND) (ND)	5
Maximum Radium water test results (pCi/L) Mean Radium water test results (pCi/L)	2012	(NS) (NS)	5
Maximum TCE water test results (in µg/L) Mean TCE water test results (in µg/L)	2012	(ND) (ND)	5

Water (continued)			
Maximum TTHM water test results (in µg/L) Mean TTHM water test results (in µg/L)	2012	79.10 44.30	80
Maximum Uranium water test results (in µg/L) Mean Uranium water test results (in µg/L)	2012	(NS) (NS)	30

Community & Infrastructure

Crime

Indicator	***Year***	***Jefferson City***	***MO***
Rate of violent crime, per 10,000 population	2012	60.37	36.99
Rate of property crimes, per 10,000 population	2012	378.16	311.14

Food & Beverage

Rate of establishments selling fresh produce, per 10,000 population	2011	18.93	2.26
Percent of restaurants that are fast food	2011	49.56%	46.99%
Ratio of fast food establishments to those selling fresh produce	2011	6.54	4.81
Rate of establishments selling tobacco, per 100,000 population	2011	1.46	3.26
Rate of establishments selling alcohol, per 100,000 population	2011	18.93	18.72

Housing

Percent of households spending 30% or more of their income on housing	2007-2011	21.90%	29.60%
Percent of vacant housing	2007-2011	9.80%	12.90%
Percent of households that are overcrowded	2007-2011	0.50%	1.61%
Percent of housing that is rural	2010	0.67%	30.63%
Percent of housing that uses wood as a heating source	2007-2011	0.60%	3.90%
Percent of housing that does not have a fuel-heating source	2007-2011	0.60%	0.20%
Percent of housing that lacks complete plumbing facilities	2007-2011	0.30%	0.50%
Percent of housing that lacks complete kitchen facilities	2007-2011	0.50%	0.70%
Percent of housing that has no telephone service	2007-2011	5.60%	3.10%
Percent of housing that has no bedroom	2007-2011	1.10%	1.40%

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Housing *(continued)*			
Indicator	***Year***	***Jefferson City***	***MO***
Percent of housing that is 20 or more units	2007-2011	4.40%	4.20%
Percent of housing that are mobile homes	2007-2011	1.20%	6.70%
Percent of housing built before 1980	2007-2011	60.36%	59.84%
Percent of housing built before 1950	2007-2011	18.42%	20.86%
Population & Households			
Percent of individuals living in non-institutionalized group quarters (excluding colleges, universities, and military barracks)	2010	0.39%	1.56%
Percent of individuals living in institutionalized group quarters	2010	8.48%	0.30%
Percent of foreign-born residents	2007-2011	3.40%	3.80%
Percent Black or African American residents	2007-2011	17.20%	12.40%
Percent Native American residents	2007-2011	0.80%	1.40%
Percent Asian residents	2007-2011	1.70%	2.00%
Percent Hispanic or Latino residents	2007-2011	2.40%	3.50%
Percent of individuals with disabilities	2010-2012	13.40%	14.00%
Percent of uninsured individuals	2010-2012	10.86%	13.44%
Annual unemployment rate	2012	5.30	6.90
Percent of grandparents who are responsible for their grandchildren, of all grandparents living with their grandchildren	2007-2011	46.10%	47.10%
Average household size	2007-2011	2.27	2.46
Average family size	2007-2011	2.92	3.02
Percent of households with no access to a vehicle	2007-2011	8.64%	7.12%
Percent of households with one or more people under age 18	2007-2011	28.90%	32.20%
Percent of households with one or more people age 65 or older	2007-2011	23.00%	24.50%
Civilian Veterans			
Percent of civilian veterans	2007-2011	11.80%	11.20%
Percent of civilian veterans below poverty	2010-2012	5.56%	7.70%
Percent of civilian veterans unemployed	2007-2011	1.16%	7.21%

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Indicator	Year	Jefferson City	MO
Population & Households (continued)			
Percent of individuals who speak:			
A language other than English	2007-2011	5.10%	6.10%
English "less than very well"	2007-2011	1.70%	2.30%
Poverty			
Percent of individuals below poverty	2011	13.50%	15.80%
Percent of children age 0 - 17 below poverty	2011	19.30%	22.30%
Percent of households receiving:			
Cash assistance	2007-2011	3.90%	2.40%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) assistance	2007-2011	10.70%	12.20%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) assistance	2007-2011	2.70%	4.40%
Social Security Income	2007-2011	27.30%	29.90%
Retirement Income	2007-2011	20.90%	18.50%
Families			
Percent of married families with children under 18	2007-2011	17.00%	19.60%
Percent of single mother families with children under 18	2007-2011	7.50%	7.30%
Percent of single father families with children under 18	2007-2011	2.20%	2.30%
Transportation			
Mean travel time to work (in minutes)	2007-2011	14.70	23.30
Rate of vehicular fatalities per 100,000 population	2011	2.32	13.04
Rate of vehicular fatalities per 100,000 population, due to alcohol impairment	2011	2.32	4.29
Rate of vehicular fatalities per 100,000 population, for unrestrained passenger vehicles	2011	2.32	6.16
Percent of individuals who:			
Drove alone to work	2007-2011	81.57%	80.86%
Carpooled to work	2007-2011	10.72%	10.17%
Used public transportation to work	2007-2011	0.93%	1.50%
Walked or rode a bicycle to work	2007-2011	2.53%	2.24%

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Data Notes	
General Notes	- Due to data availability, custom time and geographies are not available. - Due to the uniqueness of St. Louis City, it has both a County level and City level profile. Data shown may not be the same between the two profiles. - City boundaries were approximated by using zip codes. Due to this practice, there may be duplicate counts between cities. Cities sharing zip codes include: Blue Springs and Lee's Summit, O'Fallon and St. Peters, as well as St. Charles and St. Peters. - Due to population adjustments and city boundary approximations, cities may not be directly comparable. - Data presented in this profile may differ from data for the same measure on State Tracking Portals, State Health Department Web sites, and other source Web sites. Refer to the Missouri EPHT Data and Statistical Guide (http://ephtn.dhss.mo.gov/EPHTN_Data_Portal/index.php) for more information on the creation of included indicators.
Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	
Average Age-Adjusted rate of hospitalizations, per 10,000 population, for AMI	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' Bureau of Health Care Analysis & Data Dissemination/Patient Abstract System (PAS). - Rates have been calculated based upon residential address at the time of diagnosis. No information is available on prior residences. - For more information on how the "Average Rates/Year" are calculated, please see the Missouri Data and Statistical Guide located at: http://ephtn.dhss.mo.gov/EPHTN_Data_Portal/index.php. - Geocoding accuracy, level of geocoding, and geocoding completeness may vary by time and space. This could potentially create geographically non-random errors in calculated counts and rates of hospitalizations. - City Rates are calculated by using each city's population distribution - Age-Adjusted rates are calculated by using the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) standard population for 19 age groups. - All rates do not include cases where the age was unknown. - Rates for 2010 were adjusted using the 2000 Decennial Census population numbers. - No personal exposure information is available, including smoking history, diet, or lifestyle.
Asthma	
Average Age-Adjusted rate of Emergency Room Visits, per 10,000 population, for Asthma	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' Bureau of Health Care Analysis & Data Dissemination/Patient Abstract System (PAS). - Rates have been calculated based upon residential address at the time of diagnosis. No information is available on prior residences. - For more information on how the "Average Rates/Year" are calculated, please see the Missouri Data and Statistical Guide located at: http://ephtn.dhss.mo.gov/EPHTN_Data_Portal/index.php. - Geocoding accuracy, level of geocoding, and geocoding completeness may vary by time and space. This could potentially create geographically non-random errors in calculated counts and rates of Emergency Room visits. - City Rates are calculated by using each city's population distribution - Age-Adjusted rates are calculated by using the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) standard population for 19 age groups. - All rates do not include cases where the age was unknown. - Rates for 2010 were adjusted using the 2000 Decennial Census population numbers. - No personal exposure information is available, including smoking history, diet, or lifestyle.

Average Age-Adjusted rate of hospitalizations, per 10,000 population, for Asthma	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' Bureau of Health Care Analysis & Data Dissemination/Patient Abstract System (PAS). - Rates have been calculated based upon residential address at the time of diagnosis. No information is available on prior residences. - For more information on how the "Average Rates/Year" are calculated, please see the Missouri Data and Statistical Guide located at: http://ephtn.dhss.mo.gov/EPHTN_Data_Portal/index.php. - Geocoding accuracy, level of geocoding, and geocoding completeness may vary by time and space. This could potentially create geographically non-random errors in calculated counts and rates of hospitalizations. - City Rates are calculated by using each city's population distribution - Age-Adjusted rates are calculated by using the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) standard population for 19 age groups. - All rates do not include cases where the age was unknown. - Rates for 2010 were adjusted using the 2000 Decennial Census population numbers. - No personal exposure information is available, including smoking history, diet, or lifestyle.
Birth Defects	
Rate of select birth defects, per 10,000 live births	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' Bureau of Vital Statistics - Passive Birth Defects Registry. - Rates have been calculated based upon residential address at the time of diagnosis. No information is available on prior residences. - For more information on how the "Average Rates/Year" are calculated, please see the Missouri Data and Statistical Guide located at: http://ephtn.dhss.mo.gov/EPHTN_Data_Portal/index.php. - Geocoding accuracy, level of geocoding, and geocoding completeness may vary by time and space. This could potentially create geographically non-random errors in calculated counts and rates of birth defects. - No personal exposure information is available, including smoking history, diet, or lifestyle. - City Rates are calculated by using each city's live birth distribution. - All rates do not include cases where the age was unknown. - Birth defects include: Anencephaly, Spina bifida (w/o anencephaly), Hypoplastic left heart syndrome, Tetralogy of Fallot, Transposition of the great arteries (vessels), Cleft lip with or w/o cleft palate, Cleft palate w/o cleft lip, Hypospadias, Gastroschisis, Upper limb deficiencies, Lower limb deficiencies, and Trisomy 21. - The count of birth defects includes both live fetal births and fetal deaths.
Rate of Trisomy 21 (Down's Syndrome), per 10,000 live births	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' Bureau of Vital Statistics - Passive Birth Defects Registry. - Rates have been calculated based upon residential address at the time of diagnosis. No information is available on prior residences. - For more information on how the "Average Rates/Year" are calculated, please see the Missouri Data and Statistical Guide located at: http://ephtn.dhss.mo.gov/EPHTN_Data_Portal/index.php. - Geocoding accuracy, level of geocoding, and geocoding completeness may vary by time and space. This could potentially create geographically non-random errors in calculated counts and rates of birth defects. - No personal exposure information is available, including smoking history, diet, or lifestyle. - City Rates are calculated by using each city's live birth distribution. - All rates do not include cases where the age was unknown. - The count of birth defects includes both live fetal births and fetal deaths.

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Childhood Blood Lead	
All Children Tested Age 0 - 72 months for Blood Lead Level	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP). - Counts have been calculated based upon residential address at the time of diagnosis. No information is available on prior residences. - Measures should not be compared across states. Childhood blood lead testing practices vary. Some states require all children be tested while other states target high-risk children. - Because Data are not randomly sampled or representative of the population, number and Percent of children tested with elevated blood lead levels cannot be interpreted as prevalence or incidence for the population. - Unconfirmed elevated blood lead tests are those where there was an elevated capillary test, but no follow-up test completed within 12 weeks. - Elevated blood lead levels are confirmed by either one elevated venous test or two elevated capillary or unknown specimen tests less than 12 weeks apart.
Childhood Blood Lead Testing by Birth Cohort (children age 0 - 36 months)	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP). - A birth cohort consists of all children born in a given year. This measure reports blood lead levels among those children within a birth cohort who were tested before 3 years of age. - Counts have been calculated based upon residential address at the time of diagnosis. No information is available on prior residences. - Percent of Birth Cohort tested may be above 100%. This can occur when children live and/or are tested in a city that is different from the city of birth. - Measures should not be compared across states. Childhood blood lead testing practices vary. Some states require all children be tested while other states target high-risk children. - Because Data are not randomly sampled or representative of the population, number and Percent of children tested with elevated blood lead levels cannot be interpreted as prevalence or incidence for the population. - Unconfirmed elevated blood lead tests are those where there was an elevated capillary test, but no follow-up test completed within 12 weeks. - Elevated blood lead levels are confirmed by either one elevated venous test or two elevated capillary or unknown specimen tests less than 12 weeks apart.
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	
Age-Adjusted rate of emergency room visits, per 100,000 population, for CO	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' Bureau of Health Care Analysis & Data Dissemination/Patient Abstract System (PAS). - Rates have been calculated based upon residential address at the time of diagnosis. No information is available on prior residences. - For more information on how the "Average Rates/Year" are calculated, please see the Missouri Data and Statistical Guide located at: http://ephtn.dhss.mo.gov/EPHTN_Data_Portal/index.php. - Geocoding accuracy, level of geocoding, and geocoding completeness may vary by time and space. This could potentially create geographically non-random errors in calculated counts and rates of Emergency Room visits. - City Rates are calculated by using each city's population distribution - Age-Adjusted rates are calculated by using the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) standard population for 19 age groups. - All rates do not include cases where the age was unknown. - Rates for 2010 were adjusted using the 2000 Decennial Census population numbers. - No personal exposure information is available, including smoking history, diet, or lifestyle.

Age-Adjusted rate of hospitalizations, per 100,000 population, for CO	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' Bureau of Health Care Analysis & Data Dissemination/Patient Abstract System (PAS). - Rates have been calculated based upon residential address at the time of diagnosis. No information is available on prior residences. - For more information on how the "Average Rates/Year" are calculated, please see the Missouri Data and Statistical Guide located at: http://ephtn.dhss.mo.gov/EPHTN_Data_Portal/index.php. - Geocoding accuracy, level of geocoding, and geocoding completeness may vary by time and space. This could potentially create geographically non-random errors in calculated counts and rates of hospitalizations. - City Rates are calculated by using each city's population distribution - Age-Adjusted rates are calculated by using the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) standard population for 19 age groups. - All rates do not include cases where the age was unknown. - Rates for 2010 were adjusted using the 2000 Decennial Census population numbers. - No personal exposure information is available, including smoking history, diet, or lifestyle.
Heat	
Age-Adjusted rate of emergency room visits, per 100,000 population, for Heat	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' Bureau of Health Care Analysis & Data Dissemination/Patient Abstract System (PAS). - Rates have been calculated based upon residential address at the time of diagnosis. No information is available on prior residences. - For more information on how the "Average Rates/Year" are calculated, please see the Missouri Data and Statistical Guide located at: http://ephtn.dhss.mo.gov/EPHTN_Data_Portal/index.php. - Geocoding accuracy, level of geocoding, and geocoding completeness may vary by time and space. This could potentially create geographically non-random errors in calculated counts and rates of Emergency Room visits. - City Rates are calculated by using each city's population distribution - Age-Adjusted rates are calculated by using the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) standard population for 19 age groups. - All rates do not include cases where the age was unknown. - Rates for 2010 were adjusted using the 2000 Decennial Census population numbers. - No personal exposure information is available, including lifestyle, outdoor activity, contributing health conditions, occupation, air conditioning use, etc. - Rates are based on counts occurring during the months of May through September.

Age-Adjusted rate of hospitalizations, per 100,000 population, for Heat	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' Bureau of Health Care Analysis & Data Dissemination/Patient Abstract System (PAS). - Rates have been calculated based upon residential address at the time of diagnosis. No information is available on prior residences. - For more information on how the "Average Rates/Year" are calculated, please see the Missouri Data and Statistical Guide located at: http://ephtn.dhss.mo.gov/EPHTN_Data_Portal/index.php. - Geocoding accuracy, level of geocoding, and geocoding completeness may vary by time and space. This could potentially create geographically non-random errors in calculated counts and rates of hospitalizations. - City Rates are calculated by using each city's population distribution - Age-Adjusted rates are calculated by using the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) standard population for 19 age groups. - All rates do not include cases where the age was unknown. - Rates for 2010 were adjusted using the 2000 Decennial Census population numbers. - No personal exposure information is available, including lifestyle, outdoor activity, contributing health conditions, occupation, air conditioning use, etc. - Rates are based on counts occurring during the months of May through September.
Water	
All water indicators	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR) - Missouri American St. Louis County / St. Charles County water supply was used to calculate values for the cities of Florissant and Chesterfield. - (NS) Water sampled for a specific analyte during the report year. - (ND) A water sample is designated as "non-detect" when the laboratory analysis cannot detect the analyte being measured. A measure is designated as "non-detect" when samples from the same community water system (CWS) were non-detect for an entire year or quarter
Mean and Maximum Arsenic Levels	- The current EPA drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) regulation for Arsenic is 10 micrograms per liter (10 µg/L).
Mean and Maximum Atrazine Levels	- The current EPA drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) regulation for Atrazine is 3 micrograms per liter (3 µg/L).
Mean and Maximum DEHP Levels	- The current EPA drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) regulation for DEHP is 6 micrograms per liter (6 µg/L).
Mean and Maximum HAA5 Levels	- The EPA regulated Haloacetic acids (HAA5), are: Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, and Dibromoacetic acid. - The current EPA drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) regulation for HAA5 is 60 micrograms per liter (60 µg/L).
Mean and Maximum Nitrate Levels	- The current EPA drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) regulation for Nitrate is 10 milligrams per liter (10 mg/L).
Mean and Maximum PCE Levels	- The current EPA drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) regulation for PCE is 5 micrograms per liter (5 µg/L).
Mean and Maximum Radium Levels	- The current EPA drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) regulation for Radium is 5 picocuries per liter (5 pCi/L).
Mean and Maximum TCE	- The current EPA drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) regulation for TCE is 5 micrograms per liter (5 µg/L).

Levels	
Mean and Maximum TTHM Levels	- The EPA regulated Trihalomethanes (THMs) are: Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane. - The current EPA drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) regulation for TTHM is 80 micrograms per liter (80 µg/L).
Mean and Maximum Uranium Levels	- The current EPA drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) regulation for Uranium is 30 micrograms per liter (30 µg/L).
Crime	
Rate of violent crime, per 10,000 population	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Highway Patrol - Uniform Crime Reporting Program. For More information go to: http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/Publications/UCR/DATANOTES.pdf - Violent Crimes include murder (manslaughter), rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. - Rates do not include crimes where the city was unknown.
Rate of property crimes, per 10,000 population	- This dataset was obtained from the Missouri Highway Patrol - Uniform Crime Reporting Program. For More information go to: http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/Publications/UCR/DATANOTES.pdf - Property Crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, robbery, and arson. - Rates do not include crimes where the city was unknown.
Food & Beverage	
Rate of establishments selling fresh produce, per 10,000 population	- Data for supermarkets and other grocery stores (except convenience stores) and fruit and vegetable markets was obtained from the United States Census Bureau - County Business Patterns. For more information go to: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html. - Data for farmer's markets was obtained from the Missouri Farmer's Market Directory (at http://agebb.missouri.edu/fmktdir/view.asp) and AgriMissouri (at http://agrimissouri.com/mo-grown). - This dataset only includes supermarkets and other grocery stores (except convenience stores) with a North American Industrial Classification Code (NAIC) of 445110, fruit and vegetable markets with a NAIC of 445230, and farmer's markets.
Percent of restaurants that are fast food	- This dataset was obtained from the United States Census Bureau - County Business Patterns. For more information go to: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html. - This dataset only includes limited-service restaurants (fast food) with a North American Industrial Classification Code (NAIC) of 722211 and full-service restaurants with a NAIC of 722110. - The percent of fast food restaurants is calculated by dividing the number of limited-service restaurants by the total number of restaurants within a city.
Ratio of fast food establishments to those selling fresh produce	- This dataset was obtained from the United States Census Bureau - County Business Patterns. For more information go to: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html. - Data for farmer's markets was obtained from the Missouri Farmer's Market Directory (at http://agebb.missouri.edu/fmktdir/view.asp) and AgriMissouri (at http://agrimissouri.com/mo-grown). - Fresh produce only includes supermarkets and other grocery stores (except convenience stores) with a North American Industrial Classification Code (NAIC) of 445110, fruit and vegetable markets with a NAIC of 445230, and farmer's markets. - Fast food only includes limited-service restaurants (fast food) with a North American Industrial Classification Code (NAIC) of 722211, Meat Markets with a NAIC of 445210, and gas stations with convenience stores with a NAIC of 447110. - The ratio is calculated by dividing the number of establishments that sell fast/convenient food by the number of establishments that sell fresh produce. The resulting value is the number of establishments selling fast/convenience food for each individual establishment selling fresh produce.

Rate of establishments selling tobacco, per 100,000 population	- This dataset was obtained from the United States Census Bureau - County Business Patterns. For more information go to: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html. - Data on the population per city was obtained from the United States Census Bureau: 2010 Census. - This dataset only includes stores who are identified as Tobacco Retailers and are assigned a North American Industrial Classification Code (NAIC) of 453991.
Rate of establishments selling alcohol, per 100,000 population	- This dataset was obtained from the United States Census Bureau - County Business Patterns. For more information go to: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html. - Data on the population per city was obtained from the United States Census Bureau: 2010 Census. - This dataset only includes drinking places that serve alcohol with a North American Industrial Classification Code (NAIC) of 722410 plus beer, wine, and liquor stores with a NAIC of 445310.
Housing	
Percent of households spending 30% or more of their income on housing	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table B25106. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
Percent of vacant housing	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP04. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
Percent of households that are overcrowded	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP04. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/. - Overcrowded is defined as occupied housing with more than 1 person per room.
Percent of housing that is rural	- This dataset was obtained from the United States Census Bureau: 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, Table H2. - Rural areas exclude both Census defined "Urbanized Areas" and "Urban Clusters". Urbanized areas are places which have a population of 50,000 or greater. Urban Clusters are those places which have a population greater than 2,500 but less than 50,000. - 2010 figures were determined using urban and rural boundaries from the 2000 Census.
Percent of housing that: • Uses wood as a heating source; • Does not have a fuel heating source	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP04. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
Percent of housing that lacks complete plumbing facilities	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP04. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/. - Lack of Plumbing facilities means that the house is missing at least one of the following: hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and/or a bathtub or shower.

Percent of housing that lacks complete kitchen facilities	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP04. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/. - Lack of Kitchen facilities means that the house is missing at least one of the following: a stove or range, refrigerator, and/or a sink with a faucet.
Percent of housing that has no telephone service	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP04. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/. - No telephone service means that there is no working telephone within the house. Telephone service that has been disconnected due to non-payment is included in this number.
Percent of housing that has no bedroom	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP04. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
Population & Households	
Percent of individuals living in non-institutionalized group quarters (excluding colleges, universities, and military barracks)	- This dataset was obtained from the United States Census Bureau: 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, Table PCT20. - Non-Institutional quarters include: emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities) for people experiencing homelessness, group homes intended for adults, residential treatment centers for adults, workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers, and other non-institutional facilities, excluding college/university housing and military housing. - Percent of individuals living in non-institutional group quarters was determined by dividing the number of non-institutional group residents by the total city population.
Percent of individuals living in institutionalized group quarters	- This dataset was obtained from the United States Census Bureau: 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, Table PCT20. - Institutional quarters include: Federal detention centers and prisons, state prisons, local jails and other municipal confinement facilities, and correctional residential facilities. - Percent of individuals living in institutional group quarters was determined by dividing the number of institutional group residents by the total city population.
Percent of foreign-born residents	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP02. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
Percent of residents who are: • Black or African American; • Native American; • Asian; • Hispanic or Latino	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP05. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
Percent of individuals with disabilities	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2012 ACS 3-year Estimates, Table S1810. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/. - (NC) Data not collected.

Percent of uninsured individuals	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2012 ACS 3-year Estimates, Table B27010. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/. - (NC) Data not collected.
Annual unemployment rate	- This dataset was obtained from the United States Census Bureau - Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): Current Population Survey (CPS), Local Area Unemployment Statistics 2012. For more information on CPS go to: http://www.bls.gov/home.htm. - The annual unemployment rate has not been seasonally adjusted.
Percent of grandparents who are responsible for their grandchildren, of all grandparents living with their grandchildren	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP02. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/. - Percentage calculated by dividing the number of grandparents responsible for their own grandchildren by the total number of grandparents who live with their grandchildren.
Average: • household size; • family size	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP02. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
Percent of households with no access to a vehicle	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table B08201. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
Percent of households with: • one or more people under age 18; • one or more people age 65 or older	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP02. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
Percent of civilian veterans	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP02. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/. - Civilian Veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians are classified as nonveterans. (Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2011_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf)

Percent of civilian veterans below poverty	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2012 ACS 3-year Estimates, Table B21007. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/. - Civilian Veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians are classified as nonveterans. (Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2011_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf) - Percent of civilian veterans below poverty was calculated by dividing the number of civilian veterans below poverty by the total number of civilian veterans.
Percent of civilian veterans unemployed	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table B21005. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/. - Civilian Veterans are men and women who have served (even for a short time), but are not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians are classified as nonveterans. (Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2011_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf) - Percent of civilian veterans unemployed was calculated by dividing the number of civilian veterans unemployed by the total number of civilian veterans in the labor force.
Percent of individuals who speak: • A language other than English; • English "less than very well"	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP02. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
All poverty indicators	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table S1701. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.

Percent of households receiving: • Cash assistance; • SNAP; • SSI assistance; • Social Security Income; • Retirement Income	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP03. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
All family indicators	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP02. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
Transportation	
Mean travel time to work (in minutes)	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP03. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
Rate of vehicular fatalities per 100,000 population	- This dataset comes from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) - Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS). For more information on the Fatality Analysis Reporting System, go to: http://wwwnrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd30/ncsa/STSI/USA%20WEB%20REPORT.HTM. - A Fatality Can Be in More Than One Category.
Rate of vehicular fatalities per 100,000 population, due to alcohol impairment	- This dataset comes from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) - Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS). For more information on the Fatality Analysis Reporting System, go to: http://wwwnrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd30/ncsa/STSI/USA%20WEB%20REPORT.HTM. - Crash Involved at Least One Driver or Motorcycle Rider With a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of .08 or Above. - A Fatality Can Be in More Than One Category.
Rate of vehicular fatalities per 100,000 population, for unrestrained passenger vehicles	- This dataset comes from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) - Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS). For more information on the Fatality Analysis Reporting System, go to: http://wwwnrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd30/ncsa/STSI/USA%20WEB%20REPORT.HTM. - Includes both Passenger Car Occupant Fatalities and Light Truck Occupant Fatalities. - A Fatality Can Be in More Than One Category.
All indicators for transportation to work: • Drove alone; • Carpooled; • Public transportation; • Walked or rode a bicycle	- This dataset was obtained from United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2011 ACS 5-year Estimates, Table B08301. For more information on the American Community Survey go to: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.